

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

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## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

### WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

My neighbor? It is he whom thou  
Hast power to aid and bless;  
Whose aching heart and burning brow,  
Thy soothing heart may press.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the fainting poor,  
Whose eye with want is dim;  
Whom hunger sends from door to door;  
Go thou and succor him.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis that weary man  
Whose years are at their brim,  
Bent low with sickness, care and pain,  
Go thou and comfort him.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the heart bereft  
Of every earthly gem;  
Widow and orphan helpless left;  
Go thou and shelter them.

Thy neighbor? Yonder toiling slave,  
Fettered in thought and limb,  
Whose hopes are all beyond the grave;  
Go thou and ransom him.

When'er thou meet'st a human form  
Less favored than thine own,  
Remember, 'tis thy neighbor worm,  
Thy brother or thy son.

Oh! pass not, pass not heedless by;  
Perhaps thou canst redeem  
The breaking heart from misery;  
Go share thy lot with him.

### ON IDOLS.

What is an idol? Every breast  
Has idols of its own;  
Sometimes of gold and silver bright,  
Sometimes of wood and stone.

And there are idols—sins I mean—  
Which young and old adore;  
O God of mercy! in thy love  
Destroy them evermore.

If there be aught the world contains,  
Which I love more than thee,  
That sinful love, within my heart,  
Idolatry must be

Then take that sinful love away,  
And place thy love within:  
And break down every image there  
That bears the shape of sin.

O give me with a contrite mind,  
To bend before thy throne;  
And offer humble prayer and praise  
Through Jesus Christ alone.

Deeply inscrib'd upon my heart  
Let thy commandments be;  
That there may live within my breast  
None other God but thee.

[Youth's Friend.]

### THE CLOSING OF LIFE.

Of all the periods and events of life, the concluding scene is one of the deepest interest to the person himself and to surviving spectators. Various are the ways in which it comes; and various the aspects it presents; but in all it is solemn. What can be more so than the approach of that moment, which to the dying man is the boundary between time and eternity! which concludes the one and commences the other, which terminates all his interest in this world, and fixes his condition for a never-ending existence in the world unknown? what can be more so than those moments of silent and indescribable anxiety, when the last sands of the numbered hour are running, when the beat of the heart has become too languid to be felt at the extremities of the frame; when the hand returns not the gentle pressure; when the limb lies stiff and motionless; when the eye is fixed, and the ear turns no more towards the voice of consoling kindness; when the breath, before oppressive and laborious, becomes feeble and feeble till it dies slowly away—and to the listening ear there is no sound amidst the breathless silence; nor to the arrested eye, that watches with the un-moving look of thrilling solicitude for the last symptom of remaining life, is motion longer perceptible; when surrounding friends continue to speak in whispers, and to step through the chamber on the tip toe of cautiousness, as if still fearful of disturbing him—whom the noise of a thousand thunders could not now startle; who has fallen into that last sleep, from which nothing shall rouse him but "the voice of the archangel and the trump of God!"—Wardlaw.

A religion which consists in opinions only will not advance us in our progress to heaven; it is too apt to inflate the pride of disputation; and victory is so commonly the object of debate, that eternity is kept out of sight.

## MISCELLANY.

### HISTORY OF PAUL SHACK

Near the middle of the seventeenth century, or thereabouts, an old gentleman, meanly habited, made his appearance in the streets of Mendon, Mass., begging his way from house to house, and telling long stories of by gone times. A little boy, apparently between ten and eleven years old, accompanied him in his walks, not less mean and miserable in appearance than himself. They were both striking examples of extreme poverty, though not of depravity. The aged conductor possessed much shrewdness, united with an uncommon share of good nature, and though in rags, his deportment was graceful and his manner characteristic of good breeding. His charge though not wantonly vicious, had for one of his years, come too frequently in contact with the more lamentable traits of human nature. He was noisy and heedless, manifesting no regard for the wholesome admonitions of his anxious conductor, or the good advice of the momentarily interested who deemed it a duty to warn the youth of the error of his ways. They loitered about the town for several days, living upon the ample charity of a kind hearted people, and entertaining all who felt an interest in narratives of other times and other people. But of one thing the old conductor was cautious: he would disclose nothing relating to himself or his young charge. Touch him on this point and a well timed evasion would instantly destroy all hopes of success. On every other topic he was free and communicative—on this, he was as impenetrable as the mysteries of eternity.

Late one evening they entered a dwelling near the centre of the town, and after finishing their cold repast, which the master had provided, the old man straightened up in his chair, and placing both hands upon the top of his hickory cane, sat, with his eyes closed, and apparently sleeping. At length he broke silence.

'Paul,' said the old man.

'Go on,' said the boy, 'I hear.'

'I am sick, Paul.'

Paul pinched the nose of a dog that lay beside him, but said nothing.

'I think,' continued the old man, 'I am near my end.'

Paul held in his hand a tin whistle.—He put it to his mouth and blew a short shrill blast, without uttering a syllable.

'Should I die,' said the conductor, 'you must remember all the lessons I have taught you.'

Paul blew his whistle, but remained silent.

'When I am gone you must make your way through the world alone.'

Paul again blew his whistle long and loud.

'Hear me, Paul,' said the old man, rising from his seat.

'Go on, Dank,' said the boy, spitting in the dog's ear.

'Should you ever meet your brother Peter, tell him the old man thought of him to the hour of his death.'

So saying, he moved off to the apartment assigned him as a lodging room.—Paul followed, blowing his whistle, and kicking the old man's legs as he went out.

On the following morning the old conductor was not to be found. Search was made in every direction, but no trace of him could be obtained. Every well, wood, and pond, was examined with the utmost industry, but all in vain the man had gone, and in due time all inquiry ceased as to his fate. If Paul felt the loss of his companion, the feeling was slight and transient, for he continued in his usual flow of spirits, to loiter about the town, doing little or nothing; notwithstanding the good advice, often, and gratuitously given him by the kind inhabitants of Mendon.—But though Paul was idle, he was not vicious. He seemed unwilling, wantonly to give pain to any one, and when he did so, it was rather the result of thoughtlessness than direct intention. His trespasses were rather in words than in deeds, and unless an occasional transfer to himself, of apples, peaches, mellons, &c. might be thought to bear too hard upon his morality, Paul, in fair qualities, was not much behind others of his age. That he was not materially worse, is evident from the fact that all the urchins of his neighborhood manifested on all occasions a particular fondness for the company of little Paul. Notwithstanding his youth, however, he was as reserved, relative to his own history, as was his old conductor, and no art or ingenuity could ever prevail on the lad to disclose any more even of his own name than the short and emphatic word Paul. This circumstance, united with his extremely shabby appearance, induced his equals to fix upon him the significant (and not altogether inappropriate) appellation of *Shack*, a name by which he was ever known in after life. But Paul was growing into manhood, and his advancement in years was marked by every thing that characterizes a wayward, and at the same time an easy disposition. He betook himself more generally to labor, but not to the exclusion of various amusements; and if the latter engaged the better portion of his time, it injured no one but himself, unless his influence upon others might have been injurious.

Hunting was Paul's favorite amusement. He would spend whole days in the pursuit of a fox, or even more insignificant game, and apparently it made no manner of difference with him, whether he was successful or otherwise—he loved the employment rather than the fruits of it. On the other hand, when he did engage in business, Paul was nice to a fault in the choice of it. He was a genius in small concerns, and few men could mend a pitcher, set a razor, or make a cane better than Paul Shack. But as he advanced in years, Paul became useful in higher departments. He was peculiarly handy in, and about a public house, where he might generally be seen lounging about in a half rakish dress, ready to officiate in the capacity of bar man or ostler, as circumstances might require.

Paul had now arrived at the age of two and twenty, tall, stout, and well proportioned. Few men, indeed, moved upon the ground with more grace and dignity than Paul Shack. But if Paul's figure was prepossessing, his manners were infinitely more so, for notwithstanding his unpromising *debut*, and habits of idleness, he had studied men and books in later years, with a tact of discrimination characteristic of a naturally strong and powerful intellect. His conversational powers too were ripening into those of the best and most fascinating order. Free, ready and pointed, Paul seldom spoke but to interest, and never but to be heard. Nevertheless Paul loved his old amusement of hunting and would enjoy it, in defiance of every thing else however important.

In one of his excursions he had wandered far from the unfrequented highlands bordering the great pond, and had just discharged his piece with a fatal aim at a pheasant. He stood in a dense thicket of small trees, reloading his long gun and looking anxiously at another bird of the same kind, perched upon a limb only a few paces from the position he had taken.

'This is fine sport,' said Paul, in the ecstasy of his feelings, and breaking through his mental soliloquy, 'this is fine sport, though the game be small, and hardly worth the cost of ammunition.'

'It is,' said a broken voice, a little behind, but quite near to him—'it is fine sport, lad, and the day has been when I loved it as I do my liberty.'

Paul started suddenly, and turning round, saw an old man seated upon the ground, within a few feet of the place where he was standing. He was darting a breech in the knee of his pantaloons, which he did with a feeble and trembling hand. Paul gazed intensely at the figure before him, but the stranger continued his work, without regarding, in the least, the searching look of the scrutinizing hunter. His head was covered with a hat greasy and much worn, under the rim of which was a profusion of white locks curled up, like some luxuriant vegetable from beneath an obstructing object. His eye brows were heavy and their coarse hairs, uncut, hung far over a pair of dark sunken eyes, which rolled sluggishly in the foul secretions of half inverted eyelids. His coat was of the coarsest materials, much worn, and so often repaired, the amendments by far more than equalled its original structure. Paul's grasp upon the gun was suddenly loosened, the piece tumbled to the ground and the next instant he was at the feet of the stranger.

'My father, my father!' exclaimed Paul, seizing the old man by the hand. In an instant the old conductor was on his feet.

'And did you lad,' exclaimed the beggar, 'recognize through these rags and years, the old man?'

'I did,' said Paul, averting his face, and passing a handkerchief across his eyes, 'but I thought Father, you were dead! Where have you been wandering, and how came you here?' 'The story,' said the beggar, 'is an old, and a long one. You remember twelve years ago, I left you—I was unconscious of it. I have, even now, an indistinct recollection of then performing a long journey through woods and fields, suffering much and often, but when my faculties resumed their wonted vigor, I found myself an inmate of the Alms house in New York. I learned I had been there, a state charge, poor and insane, during the space of five years. When I had obtained my health, I was granted permission to leave the house. What has transpired since must be left for another conversation,' so saying the old man walked out of the thicket.

'You will not leave me,' said Paul, springing forward and seizing the beg-

gar by the arm, 'you shall not leave me though I—'

'Hold,' said the beggar looking wistfully in the face of Paul for several seconds. After a close scrutiny, he resumed, as if speaking to himself, 'Yes, yes, you are to be trusted, I know you are.' Then taking from his bosom a large packet sealed, and tied with a blue ribbon, he reached it forth. 'There, Paul,' continued the old man, 'take that, and three days from this, at twelve o'clock, be at the public house in Mendon—I shall be there, and if I then shall find the seal broken, you and I part forever.' Paul took the packet and read the superscription—'To Paul Henry Dunkirk'—his eyes were fixed long and earnestly on the parchment, and when he removed them to look at his Father, the old man had gone. He caught a glimpse of him moving off in a winding path that led to the border of the great pond. Paul immediately left the highlands, and returned to his place of residence. What were his feelings and conjectures during the three days in which he was to wait a second meeting with his father, we shall not attempt to describe; the reader may rest assured however, that the latter were entirely wrong, as most likely are his own.—

Early on the day designated, Paul repaired to the place appointed, with feelings proportionate to the intensity of his hopes and fears. His watchings were anxious, and his disappointments many—the hour had nearly arrived, but no father came. He grew uneasy—looked at the packet a hundred times—that would probably explain all, but there was an injunction upon its seal and he dare not violate it. A few minutes before twelve a splendid carriage, drawn by four beautiful black horses, was seen rolling swiftly into the open space in front of the public house. Paul, out of idle curiosity stepped to the door, and instantly stood before him the old conductor, arrayed in the thousand useless trappings of nobility! Neither father nor son uttered a syllable—both walked hastily together into a private apartment, and the door was closed upon the anxious gaze of many a curious spectator. It is our business to attend them.

When the door was closed the old conductor demanded the packet—he received it perfect.

'Paul,' said he, 'you have been true to your charge—an explanation is short and easy—you may possibly remember being in London!'

'It is,' said Paul, 'the extent of my recollections.'

'You were then,' continued the father, 'but three years old. At that time I was wantonly disgraced, my property was confiscated, and I left England a beggar. The ways of Providence are mysterious! When I left the Alms House, I opened a paper and found myself justified and more than justified—my enemies imprisoned, and a call for my return, if living. I lost no time—on my arrival in England, I was taken into favor and my property was restored. As soon as circumstances would permit, I returned to America, and you know the rest.'

'And you are—'

'Lord Henry Dunkirk,' said the father, anticipating his question.

'And the packet is—'

'The title to my estates,' replied the old conductor, 'but further explanation must be reserved for future times.'

'One other question,' said Paul, 'Why did you first appear here in rags, three days since?'

'It is enough,' said the father, 'for you to know that I did so—but I will remark, for six weeks past I have met you often and in various places. Perhaps, Paul,' continued the conductor with a smile, 'you may remember giving the old tar a shilling. It was a generous deed, and I intended to give you a hundred pounds to pay for it. Here Lord Dunkirk ordered his servants to fetch in a large trunk, and giving Paul a key bid him open it; he did so and the old conductor left the room. When Paul made his appearance he was dressed in a suit suitable to his rank and age. Paul explained the whole mystery to his old companions, and in one week from that day, they set sail for England, and in due time were settled on the ancient manor of the Dunkirks. The old conductor soon after slept with his ancestors, and Paul succeeded to his titles and estates. We must here close the history of Paul Shack, subsequently Paul Henry Dunkirk, and if the reader has felt no surprise in running through the account we have already given, he will not, perhaps,—when it is added, that Paul was not far removed in blood from the distinguished political and miscellaneous writer of our own times, William C.—t, of Bot—y, England.

Wm. Smith, U. S. Senator from S. C. denies having made the speech attributed to him on the nomination of Wharton Rector, and pronounces it a forgery.

## AGRICULTURE—UTILITY.



### TO KEEP APPLES FOR WINTER USE.

Put them in casks or bins, in layers well covered with dry sand, each layer being covered. This preserves them from the air, from moisture, and from frost, it prevents their perishing by their moisture being absorbed by the sand; at the same time, it preserves the flavor of the apples, and prevents their wilting.—Pippins have been kept in this manner sound and fresh till midsummer; & how much longer they would have kept is not known. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry.

### TO PREPARE POTATOES FOR HOGS.

They should be put into the vessel in which they are to be boiled in sacks or bags, leaving room for them to swell, and when sufficiently boiled the sacks should be taken out and left to drain, for the water becomes so strongly impregnated with the poisonous qualities of the roots, as to be highly injurious to animals generally, and to counteract in some degree the benefits of the farinaceous properties of the potatoes. For the same reason raw potatoes are not so nutritious to animals as those from which the poisonous qualities have been drawn by boiling.

### CABBAGES.

They must not be pulled up until there is danger of their freezing too fast in the ground to be got up. If there happens to be early snow, it will injure them. When they should be set out again in a trench dug in the bottom of a cellar. If the cellar is pretty cool, it will be the better.

Sage is said to be as much of an article of luxury in China as tea is with us: and there can be no doubt but if sage, catnip, pennyroyal and pepperbush were cured in the same way and brought from as great a distance as tea, they would be as much admired and bear as high a price.

[From the Oxford, N. C. Examiner.]

### 'FARMER'S ARITHMETIC.'

PROFITS OF AGRICULTURE.—If the great Franklin had ever lived in the country, his observing eye would have noticed, and his discriminating judgment have solved the following difficult problems:

1. Farmers are more imposed on than any other class of the community; they pay nearly the whole expense of the State Government; are sometimes oppressed by onerous measures of the General Government, and by the commercial regulations of foreign nations; never have much money, yet every industrious, prudent farmer grows rich!

2. The mechanic receives his 75 cents or a dollar a day, yet remains poor; the farmer earns his seventeen cents a day, and grows rich!

3. Merchants, Physicians, Lawyers, and others, receive their thousands per annum, and die poor, while the Farmer scarcely receives as many tens, yet dies rich!

How are these strange results produced? All calculation in dollars and cents fail to account for it.—Those who are determined to bring every thing to the standard of dollars and cents, pronounce agriculture to be wholly unprofitable, when the fact that nearly all the wealth of the country has been obtained by agriculture, stares them in the face. In the opinion of these calculators, agriculture is the proper pursuit of such only as have not sense enough to pursue anything else.

The mischief which such calculations are doing in our country, first induced me to call the public attention to the *Farmer's Arithmetic*. But having been more accustomed to handling the plough than the pen, I am altogether unable to do justice to the subject. If some abler hand would take it up, dispel the mist now resting on the subject, and show us clearly the whole truth of the matter, it would be sufficiently good to compensate the labors of the ablest patriot.

When the mechanic lays down his tools, and the professional man is idle, they are sinking, because their expenses are going on and their profits are suspended. Not so the farmer: while he sleeps, his crop grows and his stock continues to increase, and when he spends a social evening with his neighbor, everything continues to advance. The *Farmer's Arithmetic* shows that the farmer grows rich by saving while others continue poor by spending. Others have first to make money and then give it for meat, drink, and raiment, while the farmer obtains all these at home. If he

wants a fat lamb or pig, he has it without losing a day or two in trying to buy one. If he wants a new coat, the industry of his wife supplies it. In short, he wants but few things which he cannot obtain on his own farm. Why, then, should the farmer repine because he has not the money to buy abroad? or measure his wealth by comparing his money with that of others, who must give it all for things which he has without buying? Surely a farmer may without a sigh resign to others the gaudy fabrics of foreign artists, while he is clothed by the labor of the hand that seeths his ears and strews with pleasure his journey through life. When I see a farmer appear in company genteelly dressed in homespun I think of Solomon's description of a good wife—her husband is known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders, and most cordially do I congratulate the possessors of such a prize.

JACK PLANTER.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Silas Richards, arrived at New York, Liverpool papers to Sept. 27, and London to the 26th, have been received.

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 18.

Business was brisk and the minds of men more at ease.

#### REPORTED INSURRECTION IN RUSSIA.

From the Messenger des Chambres.

The account of a military insurrection at St. Petersburg has been spread on the faith of a letter from Frankfort, of the 15th inst; but no date is given of this extraordinary event.

The insurrection is said to have broken out amongst the army of Turkey, and in consequence of a discontent which manifested itself among them respecting the refusal of the rewards that had been promised to them. It is added that 20,000 men had been killed or wounded during this insurrection—a number which evidently bears the marks of exaggeration; but nothing is said of its political effects, or of the person of the Emperor. This account is probably a forged one. However, it is to be remarked, nevertheless, that at the time of the insurrection breaking out, after the death of the Emperor Alexander the first notice of that commotion arrived by way of Frankfort, and with great celerity.

#### AFFAIRS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The state of things in the Netherlands is rapidly drawing to a crisis. The government appears to have resolved upon severe measures, and the result can hardly fail to be a bloody conflict.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 21.—For the last hour the drums have been beating to arms, and the tocsin sounding. The advanced post of the Royal troops are at our Gates, and a smart fire of musketry has commenced.—The disorder is frightful. The people's mind is exasperated. Six hundred of the Burger Guards, have been disarmed by the populace. Part of these guards have joined the people. Every body is hiding his valuables. The women and children are leaving the city, which is unpared and barricaded. How will all of this end?

#### REVOLUTION IN SAXONY.

AND ABICATION OF KING MAXIMILIAN.—LONDON, SEPT. 23.—Private letters from Leipzig of the 10th inst., that accounts have been received there of serious disturbances at Dresden.—The Sovereign of Saxony is another exceedingly fitting inmate for the Royal retreat of Lulworth. He took it into his head lately, to abjure the faith of which his family had been such gallant and zealous defenders, and to turn Roman Catholic; and not content with his own conversion he must needs prevail on his people to be converted also.

The people of Leipzig spurned the foolish and impudent attempt to deprive them of the noblest liberty that men can own; but the inhabitants of Dresden, it seems, were not content with merely repelling the efforts of the royal bigot— they attacked the Guards on which he relied, and cast them and him out of their Protestant city. The hotel of the first Minister, who is looked on every where as the instigator to mischief, was burnt to the ground in the struggle.

PARIS, SEPT. 21.—The following news from Dresden has just been received. Prince Frederick is appointed Regent; Prince Maximilian, his father, has renounced his own right of succession in his favor.

From the Jamaica Courant of the 23rd Sept.

#### BOLIVAR RE-APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA.

By the Enterprise, we received Bogota papers to 7th inst.; by which it appears, that General Bolivar has again been called upon to act as President of Colombia; a measure which we some time ago predicted, and which we have no doubt the General himself fully expected.

The following is a translation of a Proclamation, issued by the Liberator, on the 18th instant:—

## PROCLAMATION

of Bolivar to his Countrymen.

The public calamities which have reduced Colombia to a state of anarchy, force me to quit the repose of retirement to fulfil my duties as a Citizen, and a Soldier. Many of you call me, that I may assist in freeing the Republic, from the alarming desolation which threatens it. Penetrated with the sincerest gratitude, I promise to fulfil, to the utmost of my abilities the confidence with which you have honoured me. I offer you all my zeal, to co-operate with you in the re-union of the family. Colombia, at present sunk in the horrors of civil war it belongs to you to save her, and to reunite yourselves to the Government, which our common danger has placed at your head. Forget, I entreat you, even your passions, for without this heroic sacrifice, Colombia will be no more! You will otherwise, leave the inglorious reflection, that a people who did not respect themselves sacrificed their glory—their liberty—and their existence.—But no! Colombians, you are obedient to the voice of your Religion, and your Country: You respect the Magistrates and will obey the Laws; and by these means, you will save Colombia.

#### BOLIVAR.

CARTHAGENA, Sept. 18, 1830.

Our correspondent writes, that Deputies had arrived at Carthagená from Bogotá, and Bolivar was to depart from Ocaña in ten or twelve days, or about the 1st of October.

#### JOHN RANDOLPH IN ST. PETERSBURGH.

As this extraordinary personage has been deputed to represent the American people in the Court of Russia, the public without doubt have some curiosity to learn whether in fulfilling his high functions he is likely to elevate or depress our national character in the view of foreigners. The information detailed below, is communicated to us from an intelligent and highly respectable source, and cannot be doubted.

Upon the arrival of the Concord, a large number of Americans, English and Russians, proceeded to the English Key, about 6 o'clock in the evening to witness the landing of the new American Minister. They waited in vain for a long time, and finally retired. The steam boat in which he disembarked from the Concord, was lying alongside the Key, with the American Ensign at the peak, and as the crowd withdrew, rumors of an unfavorable character to Mr. Randolph were universally circulated, which were carried to the ears of the Empress. At length Mr. Randolph made his appearance from the cabin, and after commissioning a gentleman attached to his suit to procure a carriage, he took his seat upon the quarter deck. His dress was quite slovenly, and he wore a large white hat, much too large for his head, which he kept in its proper place by means of a huge bandanna handkerchief stuffed between his forehead and the front part of the hat. One of the first merchants in St. Petersburg who resided near by, on witnessing his lonely appearance, went on board the boat and invited Mr. R. to his house. Mr. Randolph rose as the merchant approached, and taking off his hat, stood bowing and talking earnestly for some minutes, beating the deck vehemently with his cane at almost every word. The merchant looked astonished and uneasy. When the carriage arrived, his baggage was placed in it, and he proceeded to a hotel.

A few days afterwards, Mr. Randolph rented a spacious house, and continued in it four days, at the expiration of which he quarrelled with the landlord, and was ordered to quit the premises within 24 hours. He forthwith repaired to a boarding house kept by Mrs. Wilson, an English lady, for the accommodation of English and American masters of vessels, and entering the room without ceremony, thus addressed her: "Is this Mrs. Wilson? I am John Randolph, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the American Government to the Imperial Court of Russia. I have seen enough of Russian filthiness, and have come to see some English cleanliness. Madam, I'm a drowning man, and you, by placing your thumb beneath my chin, can save my life." Mrs. W. was confused and amazed, and answered the Envoy Extraordinary by stating that she did not know how she could accommodate him, but he cut short all difficulty by consenting to take an upper chamber which was furnished him.

Soon after his landing, he was waited upon by the Court Tailor, to enquire his pleasure respecting his Court costume. Mr. R. seized his cane, and flourished it about his ears, drove him out of the house. The next day he dispatched a message to the tailor, who called upon the American Consul, and prevailed upon him to accompany him for the purpose of protection.

At the boarding house of Mrs. Wilson, his conduct is represented to have been quite irrational. He declared he had left the United States almost by compulsion, and showed the letters addressed to him by the President and Secretary of State, urging him to accept the Mission. These letters were read by him to nearly all the American captains. His introduction at Court is said to have been ridiculous in the extreme.

After his presentation to the Emperor, he told him he must see "Madame," and when presented, accosted her with that appellation.

Such is the complexion of the details which have been communicated to us, some of which are of too disgusting a nature to be repeated. The remarkable contrast which his behaviour exhibits to the gentlemanly deportment of Mr. Middleton, our late Minister was a topic of remark by the population of St. Petersburg.

Mr. Middleton left St. Petersburg for England on his return home, before Mr. Randolph's arrival.—*Jour. of Com.*

## STATE OF MAINE.

BY JONATHAN G. HUNTON, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

### A PROCLAMATION

For a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

WHEN we contemplate our exemption from those wars and commotions that have agitated so many other nations of the earth, during the present year, we have abundant reason as a people for THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

Within less than a year, we have seen the banner of the cross floating triumphantly over the regions of infidelity. We have seen the proud Ottoman, whose mountain barriers have for ages defied the power of invading armies, a humbled Prince; and Greece, in whose fate the christian and philanthropist have taken so lively an interest, disenthralled from his power. In another quarter of the globe, we have seen the infidel yielding up his power—a nation of pirates driven from their strong hold, and their city, which was but a short time since, a den of slavery and chains for the captive christian, now converted into a refuge for the unfortunate and distressed.

Casting our eyes over Europe, within a few short months, we have seen the monarch of one of the most powerful nations on earth dethroned with scarcely time to prepare for flight, and now an exile in a foreign land. We see also the flame of civil and religious liberty, spreading from one country to another in Europe, while the tottering and crumbling thrones of other monarchs threaten to bury in their ruin the baneful relics of bigotry, and civil and religious intolerance.

In line; wherever we turn our eyes, we behold the iron rod of the oppressor, and the crimson spear of the conqueror broken before the breath of Him who governeth the destinies of nations; and who, as we have reason to hope, is preparing the way for civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

When we reflect then on the operations of the Divine Government, in thus controlling and regulating the passions of man, we are led to adopt the language of inspiration, "surely the wrath of man shall praise Thee, the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain."

Withdrawing our contemplations from such scenes, with what heartfelt gratitude do we turn to the peaceful and happy condition of our own country. Here peace, plenty, and with few exceptions, health, reign throughout our borders—the smiles of heaven have caused the earth to teem with a vegetation which has abundantly rewarded the labors of the husbandman—moral and intellectual improvement are every where shedding their benign influences around us like the dews of heaven—the means of education are every where enjoyed—the numerous schools spread over our country with here and there a higher seminary, to render the light more brilliant, resemble a moral galaxy. From the shores of the Atlantic to the western wilderness, the glorious light of the Gospel of Christ is every where bursting forth, and spreading the cheering hopes of immortality and salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ. These, with many other causes for gratitude, combine to dilate our affections, and cause them to burst forth into songs of Praise and Thanksgiving; and enables us to say with the Psalmist, "Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord; Praise ye the Lord!"

Influenced by such sentiments, and in commemoration of the custom of our pious ancestors, I do, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint Thursday the second day of December next, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving and prayer; requesting the good people of this State to observe the same by assembling at their usual places of public worship on that day, to render thanks to the great Giver of all gifts, for his manifold mercies to us as a State—to implore his continuance of the blessings of civil and religious liberty—the union of the States—and the many spiritual and temporal blessings we now enjoy.

And the people of this State are requested to abstain from all unnecessary labour and recreation on that day.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Portland, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States.

JONATHAN G. HUNTON.

BY THE GOVERNOR: EDWARD RUSSELL, Secy of State.

## The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 9.

"We suppose that there is no dispute about the situation and strength of parties in the fall of '28, and we should be glad to know of any changes that have taken place since that time calculated to raise the hopes of those who were so fairly beaten then. If all the southern & western states stand as favourable to the cause of democracy now as they did then, and Maine and New Hampshire have thrown off the federal yoke and returned to their early principles, who can doubt the result of the next contest?"

We make the above extract from the last Jeffersonian for the purpose of suggesting a few interrogatories to the Editor. We should not do this, if we did not deem him an intelligent man and therefore responsible for the deception practiced upon his readers. We, of course, take no exception to the manner in which he uses the terms Federal and Democratic. We always understand him (as we presume the better part of his readers do) to mean by Federal, the Republican; and by Democratic, the Jackson party. If by this artifice, he is more successful with his subscribers than by an open and manly discussion of principles, although we may disapprove we shall not quarrel with his taste. In reference to the subject matter of the extract before us, we would ask the Editor of the Jeffersonian if he is not in possession of evidence of great and astonishing changes in the West against General Jackson. We call upon him to say in direct and unequivocal language whether no change has taken place in Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio and the other Western States. Does not Maryland exhibit evidence of a change? even in Pennsylvania and Virginia are there not strong symptoms of a change in the next Presidential vote? These are direct and simple questions; and can be answered affirmatively or negatively as the Editor may elect—however he may answer them we wish him to do it on his own responsibility as a man of truth.

#### AMERICAN SYSTEM.

The following extract will shew the opinion of Thomas Jefferson on the importance of affording encouragement to domestic manufactures. Those who profess to be the followers of that great statesman, will, we trust, attach due weight to his sentiments on this subject. At the present moment and under the existing state of parties we can not too often recur to the wisdom of past statesmen.

"I have lately inculcated the encouragement of manufactures, to the extent of our own consumption, at least in all articles of which we raise the raw material. On this the Federal papers and meetings have sounded the alarm of Chinese policy, destruction of commerce, &c. that is to say, the iron which we make must not be wrought here into ploughs, axes, hoes, &c. in order that the ship owners may have the profit of carrying it to Europe and bringing it back in a manufactured form, as if after manufacturing our own raw materials for our own use, there would not be a surplus produce sufficient to employ a due proportion of navigation in carrying it to market, and in exchanging it for those articles of which we have not the raw material; yet this absurd hue and cry has contributed much to federalize New England; their doctrine goes to the sacrificing agriculture and manufactures to commerce, to the calling all our people from the interior country to the sea shore to turn merchants; and to convert this great agricultural country into a city of Amsterdam. But I trust the good sense of our country will see, that its greatest prosperity depends on a due balance between agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; and not in this protuberant navigation, which has kept us in hot water from the commencement of our government, and is now engaging us in a war. That this may be avoided, if it can be done, without a surrender of rights, is my sincere prayer.

Accept the assurances of my constant esteem and respect.

(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON."

#### OFFICE SEEKERS.

If the following information from the Portland Advertiser be true, it furnishes an excellent commentary upon the patriotic professions of the Jackson leaders, in the county of York, made before the election in September last.—Undoubtedly these gentlemen have the good of the people very much at heart—no wonder they carried their election so triumphantly.—Well may the honest yeomanry of York exclaim "all hail!" Benjamin J. Herrick, Josiah W. Seaver and others, dear lovers of the people and defenders of their rights. Whatever doubts the aristocratic Federalists may have, wickedly, excited in our minds, by their malicious slanders you are now giving us solid proof, that you are "for the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people."

#### JACKSON "REPUBLICANISM"!

We learn from a source of unquestionable veracity, that the Jacksonians are again at their old business of balloting for officers in private caucuses. A meeting was held in York County on Thursday evening, 21st ult. for the purpose of agreeing on some individual to succeed Col. Spring in the office of sheriff for that county. About forty choice spirits were present, all genuine, unwavering,

democratic Jackson Republicans, of course, twenty-nine votes only were cast, the 11 who did not vote, we presume, were expectants for the office balloted for, and their extreme modesty forbade them (unlike Mr. Ruggles) to vote for themselves. Of these 29 votes, Mr. Benjamin J. Herrick had 23, and J. W. Seaver, 6. It was then resolved that Col. Spring should be removed early in the ensuing year, and Mr. Herrick should be appointed in his stead. Mr. Seaver, we understand, at the same meeting, was recommended to any office in the gift of the National Administration! It is said they offered him the office of Councillor, which, at first, he declined. It is understood, however he has since concluded to accept it."

Portland Advertiser.

#### MAINE WORKING MEN'S ADVOCATE

We have received the first number of a paper with this title, published at Belfast, by John Dorr, Esq. We like the appearance of the paper much. The professions and promises of the Editor, carried faithfully into operation, will make his paper useful not only to mechanics and farmers but to all practical men.—A paper of this kind is well suited to what will shortly be the grand division of political parties in the United States. Very soon the only distinction of party will be Anti-Jackson and TARIFF PARTY, and Jackson and FREE TRADE party. The former directing its influence to the encouragement of American manufacturing and farming interests, and a mild and equitable administration of the Government; and the latter bending all its energies to foreign traffic and the proscriptive policy.

#### JOHN RANDOLPH.

By an article in our paper to day from the New York Journal of Commerce, our friends will perceive the light in which our Minister at St. Petersburg is viewed. We presume that the conduct of the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary will not be matter of surprise to the American people. The appointment was always considered, by the opponents of General Jackson, as a most improper one; and we should apprehend that his friends cannot but consider it as exceedingly unfortunate.

#### TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

We are pleased, in reading the minutes of the second anniversary of the Oxford Baptist Association at Bridgeton, to find the following resolution. We hope it will be followed up and practiced upon throughout the limits of the Association and State, not only by that denotation of Christians, but by all others.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the Churches to continue, and increase their exertions for the promotion of Temperance on the principles of total abstinence.

#### EUROPEAN NEWS.

The news from Europe is of deep interest.—The recent revolution in France seems to have awakened all Europe. Dissatisfaction with existing Governments appears to be speaking and acting with much decision. Where these difficulties will end time will reveal. It is to be hoped that they will result in the permanent establishment of rational Freedom, without the bloodshed and horror usually consequent on civil war.

#### NEW PUBLICATION.

An examination of the New Testament evidence on the Mode of Baptism. By JOSEPH WALKER, A. M. Pastor of a Pedobaptist Church in Paris, Maine, 24 pages. Printed at the Observer Office, Norway, Me. by Wm. E. Goodnow—Oct. 1830.

#### GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

The following are the results of the late Congressional election:

William Heister has been elected in Lancaster District by a large majority. Mr. Heister was the opponent of Mr. Buchanan in 1828!

David Potts, jr. has been elected to Congress in the district lately represented by Mr. Leiper. Mr. Potts was in 1828 an anti-Jackson man!!

Robert Allison is elected a member of Congress in the district composed of Hunkton, Centre and Clearfield, by the Anti-masons, over John Scott, of Indian bill memory. It was the vote of Scott on the Indian bill, that lost his election!!!

David Mann, late Auditor General of the State, has been elected to Congress by the Anti-masons and National Republicans, in the district composed of Bedford, Somerset and Cambria. Mr. Mann has always been opposed to the present proscriptive, wasteful General Administration!!!!

John Banks has been elected to Congress from Erie, Crawford, Warren and Venango, by the Anti masons in the place of Mr. Sill, resigned. Mr. Banks was in 1828 an anti-Jackson man!!!!

Harmer Denny has been elected to Congress from the Pittsburgh district, by the Anti-masons, by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Denny voted for Gen. Jackson in 1828 because he supposed him to be friendly to the American system. He is now openly and avowedly opposed to Indian bills and Vetoes, and to the re-election of their author!!!

Thomas M. T. McKennan is elected a member of Congress from the County of Washington, over Mr. McCreery, by

the Anti-masons. Mr. McKennan is not and never was a Jackson man!!!!

Andrew Stewart is elected to Congress from Fayette and Greene, by the National Republicans and Anti-masons, over Mr. Irwin, the present Jackson member, by a net gain of about 1400 votes. Mr. Stewart was defeated in 1828. He has remained true to principles, and with principles he has triumphed!!!!!!

John G. Watmough, the hero of Fort Erie, is elected to Congress from the County of Philadelphia, over Daniel H. Miller, a popular Jackson man. Mr. Watmough delivered an oration to the anti-Jackson men, in 1828, at Valley Forge. There is a net gain in this district of more than 2000!!!!!!

Mr. Sill was the only anti-Jackson man elected in 1828—now there are at least NINE, and probably many more. We believe there will be a majority.

Besides the above—

Samuel A. Smith of Bucks County, Peter Ibric of Northampton, and Joshua Evans, of Chester, and one or two others, although once for Jackson, are known now to be opposed to all the leading measures of his administration. Messrs. Smith and Ibric were nominated by the Anti-masons and National Republicans, and are elected by more than 1000 majority over Hutter and Coryell, the English Jackson men. Mr. Evans owes his election to the National Republicans and is warmly opposed to the Veto and to making appropriations to remove the Indians. Pennsylvania has not swerved from those great principles which she has long cherished. The American System is her system. Principle has triumphed, and the State is regenerated.

#### OFFICIAL RETURN OF VOTES For Representatives to the twenty-second Congress.

**YORK DISTRICT.**

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Whole number of votes,  | 6908 |
| Necessary to make a choice,   | 3455 |
| Rufus McIntire has  | 2592 |
| and is chosen. No returns were received from the towns of Kennebunk-Port, Parsonsfield and Shapleigh. |      |

**CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.**

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| Whole number of votes, | 7700 |
| Necessary to a choice, | 3851 |
| John Anderson has      | 4399 |
| and is chosen.         |      |

**LINCOLN DISTRICT.**

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| Whole number of votes, | 6430 |
| Necessary to a choice, | 3216 |
| no choice.             |      |
| Edward Kavanagh has    | 3021 |
| Moses Shaw,            | 2951 |
| Joseph F. Wingate,     | 174  |
| Parker McCobb,         | 171  |
| Jeremiah Bailey,       | 48   |
| Scattering,            | 65   |
|                        | 6430 |

No return received from the town of Warren.

**HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT.**

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Whole number of votes,  | 6893 |
| Necessary to a choice,  | 3447 |
| Leonard Jarvis has  | 3674 |
| and is chosen. No returns have been received from the towns of Eden, Hancock, Cutler and Machias. |      |

**Kennebec District.**

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Whole number of votes,   | 6937 |
| Necessary to a choice,   | 3469 |
| George Evans has   | 4025 |
| and is chosen. No returns have been received from the towns of Dearborn, Fayette, Leeds, Rome, Vassalborough and Burnham, and the votes of the town of China received after the time prescribed by law for making returns, were not counted. |      |

**OXFORD DISTRICT.**

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Whole number of votes,  | 6663 |
| Necessary to a choice,  | 3332 |
| Cornelius Holland has   | 3721 |
| and is chosen. No returns have been received from the towns of Carthage, Dixfield, Gilead, Hebron, Mexico, Sumner, and Plantation of Howard's Gore. |      |

**SOMERSET AND PENOBSCOT DISTRICT.**

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Whole number of votes,   | 5667 |
| Necessary to a choice,   | 4334 |
| James Bates has  | 4429 |
| and is chosen. No returns have been received from the towns of Canaan, Corinna, Moscow, Carmel, Garland, Kirkland, Kilmarnock and Lincoln. |      |

**OXFORD DISTRICT.**

to fill the vacancy in the 21st Congress, occasioned by the resignation of James W. Ripley.

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Whole number of votes,   | 6899 |
| Necessary to a choice,   | 3450 |
| Cornelius Holland has  | 3843 |
| and is chosen. No returns have been received from the towns of Berlin, Gilead, Hebron, and Sumner, and Plantations of Fryburg Academy Grant, and Hamlin's Grant. |      |

The following is the list of Representatives from Ohio, as promised in our last.

**PRESENT CONGRESS.**

Mordecai Bartley, Joseph H. Crane, William Creighton, Jr. James Findlay, John M. Goodenow, William W. Irwin, William Kennon, William Russell, James Shields, William Stanberry, John Thomson, Joseph Vance, Samuel F. Vinton, Elisha Whittlesey.

**NEXT CONGRESS**

Leonard Case, Joseph H. Crane, Wil-

liam J. Irwin, Jr. James Findlay, Stokely, William W. Irwin, William Kennon, William Russell, Thomas Corwin, William Stanberry, John Thomson, Joseph Vance, Samuel F. Vinton, Elisha Whittlesey.

Those in italics are Jacksonians.—Messrs. Kennon and Stanberry were originally Jacksonians, but abandoned the Administration on account of the Veto Message and the Indian Bill, and are now elected by the friends of Mr. Clay over the regularly nominated Jackson candidates, by large majorities. Mr. Corwin, who takes the place of Mr. Shields, is represented to be a young man of talents. Messrs. Vinton, Vance and Crane, friends of Mr. Clay, are re-elected by overwhelming majorities.—Messrs. Irwin and Russell, Jacksonians, are re-elected without opposition.

Gen. Findlay (Jackson) is indebted to his election for his personal popularity. Mr. Benham, his opponent is said to be very unpopular. Gen. Findlay is now re-elected by a majority of 500 votes. At the last election he succeeded against the Adams candidate by a majority of 1664, making a loss since the last election of about 1200 votes.

In the District formerly represented by James Shields one of the two from Ohio who voted for the Indian Bill, and the Veto. Mr. Corwin (Clay) succeeded by 400 majority—in 1828, the vote for Electors in this District was Adams 2788; Jackson 5036.—[Portland Adv'r.

**NEW-JERSEY.** We learn by a gentleman from New Jersey, that the Legislature of that State convened at Trenton on Tuesday. Mr. Wertz was chosen Speaker of the Assembly, and Mr. Voorhees, of New Brunswick, Secretary of the Council. The Governor's Message was to be delivered on Wednesday.—The Legislature is decidedly Jacksonian, and nearly every member was present. There was no doubt of the re-election of Governor Vroom.—N. Y. J. Com.

**Blowing up Lawyers.**—A Cannon loaded with powder, iron, and small stones, was fired into Mr. Lovell's office, in Drewsville, N. H. on Sunday night last, doing considerable injury. Two men, against whom Mr. Lovell had issued writs, have been arrested on suspicion, and confined in Keene Jail.

The Hon. SAMUEL PRENTICE, (a firm supporter of Mr. Clay,) has been elected a Senator in Congress from the State of Vermont, for six years from the 4th of March next, vice the Hon. Dudley Chase, whose term then expires.

JAMES MUNROE, late President of the United States, has arrived in New-York, where he intends to pass the winter.

**PHENOMENON.** In Florida, lately, a spot of earth sunk suddenly. The water immediately flowed over it, and a considerable lake was instantly formed. It is now from 40 to 50 feet from the surface of the remaining earth to the top of the water, and the latter is of considerable depth. The spot had been covered with large trees, which sunk with it. Hunters had passed the ground a few moments before the accident. We trust the weight of Giant Nimrods, did not hasten the calamity.

We, the undersigned, members of the Superintending School-Committee of Norway, after due examination, recommend for the use of the several Schools in said Norway, the following Books:

Walker's Dictionary.  
Murray's Grammar, Simplified by Allen Fisk. Also, Zeus Campbell's Grammar.  
The American First Class Book.  
Murray's English Reader.  
Woodbridge's Geography.  
The Pronouncing Testament, by Israel Alger.  
The National Spelling Book, and the Introduction to the National Spelling Book.  
HENRY A. MERRILL, } Superintending  
BENJ. R. MURRAY, } School Committee  
JOHN PARSONS, JR. } of Norway.  
Norway, Oct. 22, 1830.

#### New Work in Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1.25.  
Boston, Oct 28, 21.

## NEW FALL Goods.

AT THE CHEAP STORE:

**WILLIAM D. LITTLE,**  
HAS received his Fall supply of Goods consisting of every article usually found in the Piece Goods line; among which are SHAWLS, a splendid assortment of fashionable kind; Crapes; Pongees; Calicoes; Silks; Hdkfs; Muslins; Bombazetts; Plaids; Camlets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings, and Yarns. Also,

### Broadcloths, Habit and Pelisse Cloths;

Cassimeres; Umbrellas, &c. The above with many other articles are offered at the lowest Cheap Store Prices.

Purchasers from the country who are desirous of purchasing Goods at low prices, will find it an object to call at No. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

### WANTED

Good all Wool and Cotton and Wool FLANNELS, (yard wide,) FULL'D CLOTH, Bule mixed, (mixed in wool,) White, Red, and Black YARN, in exchange for Goods as above.

Portland, Oct. 22, 1830. 3m21

### REMOVAL.

**ASA BARTON, Agent,**  
HAS removed from the store formerly occupied by him, to the New Brick Building owned by Nathaniel Bennett, Esq. where he has just received an assortment of much larger and extensive assortment of

### English, American, and Fancy Goods.

than he has ever before had—among which are Blue, Black, Brown, Olive and mixed Broadcloths; Red, Green, White and Yellow Flannels; Figured Flannels; Scarlet Bombazett; Valenciennes and other Vestings; ready made Vests; Scotch Plaids; CAMBRIC: Silk Bombazine; English Gingham; Calicoes; Cambrics, plain and figured; a great variety of Book, Swiss, plain and figured Muslins; Mull and Cambric Muslins; Linens; Linen Cambric; a larger assortment of Silk Goods than is found in any other store this side of Portland; a great variety of Handkerchiefs both silk and cotton; Red Cassimere, Brocade, and Raw Silk Shawls; White Raw Silk Shawls; Black Lace Veils; Black, White and Green Italian Crapes; Black and Colored Canton Crapes; Pressed Crapes; wide and narrow Bobbinet Laces, plain and figured; Linen Damask; Black and White Silk Gloves; Brown and Black Linens, with about every article used for trimming clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen; Cotton Batting, Pelisse Wadding; with a large number of other articles too numerous to particularize.

All the above Goods will be sold at low prices. As the business is done wholly for cash, he is enabled to sell goods at lower prices than he could do, did he take most kinds of articles in barter.  
Norway, Nov. 9. 3w21

### NEW STORE.

**Geo. L. Drinkwater,**  
INFORMS his friends and the public that he has taken the Store No. 6,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, recently occupied by Rogers & Cutler, and is now opening an extensive and prime assortment of

### English, French, India, and American

### PIECE GOODS,

Just received from New-York and Boston, and offers them at **LOW PRICES FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.**

Purchasers from the Country are invited to call.  
Portland, Oct. 26. 20 4w

### Catawba Grape Vines.

THE GENUINE SORT.  
For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street—

50 Vines of the true Catawba Grape, one year old, price 75cts. each. This is one of the best native, table, or wine Grapes cultivated; the bunches large, with shoulders, very thickly set, with large berries of a pale red or lilac color, and in some situations covered with a beautiful bloom, giving them a bluish purple appearance. They have a slight musky taste, and delicate flavor. They have a thin skin, very little pulp, are perfectly hardy, and surpass most of the native grapes that have been exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the two past seasons. The pulp diminishes and almost disappears when they are left on the vine till they attain to perfect maturity. The vines are great bearers; one vine in Mrs. Schell's garden, in Clarksburg, Maryland, has produced eight bushels of grapes in one season—and eleven younger vines in the garden of Joshua Johnson, Esq. of the same State, have produced in one season thirty bushels of fruit. A particular history and description of this fine grape will be found in Prince's new Treatise on the Vine, just published. There can be no mistake with regard to the identity of the above vines, as they are all from the garden of Mr. SEEVER, who raised the first Catawba Grapes ever exhibited in Massachusetts.  
BOSTON, Oct. 28.

### Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

## G. C. LYFORD

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to his friends and the public, that he has returned to Portland and re-commenced business at the Store recently occupied by Dorrance & Brooks, being No. 7, Boyd's Buildings, Middle Street, where has just been opened a complete assortment of

### STAPLE & FANCY

## Goods,

such as **BROADCLOTHS**, Cassimeres, Sattins,—**PELISSE CLOTHS**—Vestings—English and French **MERINO CLOTHS**—Circassians—Blk. and cold **BOMBAZETT**—Tartan and Camlet **PLAIDS**—Rob Roy Tartans and Camlets—London **BOMBAZINES**—English and Scotch Gingham—French, English and American Calicoes—plain and fig'd Flannels—Rattinets—Blk. and cold **Satin Levantines**—Strip'd Levantines—Blk. Synshaws—Sarsnets and Italian **SILKS**—Blk. and cold **Taffetas**—changeable, fig'd and strip'd **Gros de Nap SILKS**—blue, blk. Ture Sattins—fig'd Ture Sattins—blk. and cold French **SATINS**—cold **FLORENCES**—rich and common Fancy Silk Hdkfs—Flag Silk, Bandanna and Spitalfield Hdkfs—Silk and Cotton Cravats—Raw Silk, Valantia, Crape, Brocade, Thibet, Cachemere, Cassimere, and Merino **SHAWLS**—Blk. Lace **VELLS**, a fine assortment—Blk. and white **5-4 Bobinet LACES**—Cotton and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings—Ribbons, all kinds—Irish **LINENS**—Jawns and Linen **CAMBRICS**—plain and fig'd Swiss and Book **MUSLINS**—Cambric and Mull Muslins—plain white, corded and check'd Cambrics—Linen Damasks—Birds eye and Russia **DIAPERS**—silk, cotton & Worst-ed Hosiery—Blk. and white Silk Gloves—Horse Skin, Beaver and Buck Gloves—Blk. Nankin and Canton **CRAPES**—Blk. and green Italian Crapes—rich Silk **UMBRELLAS**—common Silk do.—brown and blk. Linens—Painted and Plaid Table Covers—Domestic Cottons all kinds—Prime Warp Yarns—Batting and Wadding—Sewing Silks—Threads—Buttons, &c. &c.

### 1 Case Prime LEIGHORNS,

bought at Auction and will be sold cheap.

N. B. As it is the intention of G. C. L. to sell for Cash exclusively, and as all his stock is new and fresh, he is in hopes to be able to offer his Goods on as fair terms as any other person in Portland.  
Portland, Oct. 25, 1830. 4wis20

### REMOVAL.

## HENRY POOR

WOULD respectfully give notice to his friends in the country, that he has removed below—to Store No. 3, Mitchell's buildings, recently occupied by Messrs. Royal Lincoln & Son, two doors below Mr. David Dana, Middle-Street.

N. B. H. P. would with much deference, acknowledge the liberal encouragement of those who have bestowed their favors—and he hopes not to be tardy in appreciating the same substance, relative to the interest of both Shop-keeper and his customers.

### 50 Bales and Cases

### FRESH Dry Goods,

JUST OPENED FOR SALE, BY

## HENRY POOR:

CONSISTING OF PLAIDS, CAM-  
BLETS, Lace Veils, nice CALI-  
COES, Blk. Sattins, Twill'd SILKS,  
Synshaws and elegant Changeable Silks,  
Merino Circassians; great stock

### BROAD & HABIT CLOTHS,

Merino Shawls, Double ground Laces, cheap, Muslins, Gloves, Belt Ribbons, &c. &c.

### 1500 lbs. PRIME LIVE GESE

### FEATHERS;

2000 lbs. RUSSIA, do.  
10 PIECES ELEGANT

### CARPETINGS.

Bales Ticks, Warps, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. making a better assortment than usually kept by the subscriber at any former period.

N. B. WOOL, FLANNELS, FULL'D CLOTHS, and good YARNS, will be received in exchange for goods, and a liberal advance will be given on last year's prices.

H. POOR.  
Portland, Oct. 23. 10w19

## HENRY GODDARD & CO.

HAVE removed to one of the New Stores on the opposite side, a few doors west of their former Stand, where they have received, in addition to their former Stock, large quantities of

### BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFF- FIELD HARD WARE,

### SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS,

including a variety of Tin'd, Japan'd and Plated

### Saddlery;

and will receive by the first arrival from Liverpool, a complete assortment of

### CUTLERY.

They have also received numerous articles of this Country's Manufacture, such as Mill, Crosscut and Tenon SAWS; Steel blade and Ames' SHOVELS; Harness, Skirting and Bridle LEATHER; Girth Web; Cut Nails; Tacks; Brads; Hollow WARE; Glass; Brass FIRE SETTS; Bellows; Brushes; Joiner's Moulding Tools and Bench PLANES; Molasses Gates; Scurving Soap; Bed Cord; Sand Paper; Soap Stone; Furnaces; Cotton, Wool and Cattle Cards; Trimming GUNS; Fowling Guns; Pistols and Percussion Caps; Looking Glasses; Brass hanging Lamps; Brass and Jap'd Lamps; Whips and Whip Thongs; Augers; Ship Scrapers; Binnacle Lamps; Ship and Deck Lanterns, and a good assortment of **PAINTS**.

The whole embracing almost every description, and a greater variety of goods than are usually found in a Hard Ware Stock, and will be sold at such rates as will give customers no trouble from the prices of others, here at in Boston  
Portland, Sept. 14, 1830. 6w 15

## Consumption!

## Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reprovod by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

### Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases; and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price \$1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

## Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the *Aromatic Pills*, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

### Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females,

are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.—They may be used successfully by either men or women in all *Hysterical, Hysteric or Vapourish* disorders. In all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price \$1.50 a box. 1

\*None genuine unless signed on the outside oriented wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CORWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Yaw over streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Dr. Relfe's and Medicines. Large discount to those who buy to sell again.  
Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

## JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLEMAN, Portland,

Agent for the work.

Oct. 1, 1830.

## JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Oct. 12.

NEW ZEALAND.

The fifth volume of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge contains a very interesting account of these islands; from which we extract the following:—

Journal and Tribune.

Of all the people constituting the great Polynesian family, the New Zealanders have, at least of late years, attracted the largest portion of public attention. Their character exhibits, with remarkable boldness of relief, many both of the vices and virtues of the savage state. They present a striking contrast to the timid and luxurious Otaheitan, and the miserable outcasts of Australia. The masculine independence they at once manifested in their encounters with us, and the startling resistance they offered to our proud pre-eminence, served to stimulate the feelings of curiosity with which we are now accustomed to regard them. The interest which they thus excite, is probably created, in a great degree, by the prevailing disposition of our minds to regard with anxious attention any display of human power. The new Zealanders are not a feeble or timid people. From the days of their first intercourse with Europeans they gave blow for blow.—They did not stand still to be slaughtered, like the Peruvians by the Spaniards; but they tried the strength of the club against the flash of the musket. They have destroyed, sometimes treacherously, always cruelly, the people of many European vessels, from the days of their first discovery to our own times;—but it would be difficult to say that they had no justification in our aggressions, whether immediate or recollected—or at any rate that they did not strongly feel the necessity for self-defence on all such occasions. They are ignorant of some of the commonest arts—their clothing is rude, their agriculture imperfect, they have no knowledge of metals, writing is unknown to them;—and yet they exhibit the keenest sense of the value of those acquisitions which render Europeans so greatly their superiors. Many of the natives have voluntarily undertaken a voyage to England, that they might see the wonders of civilization;—and when they have looked upon our fertile fields, our machines for the abridgment of human labor, our manufactures, they have begged to be sent back to their own country, with the means of imitating what their own progress enabled them to comprehend were blessings. Their passion is war; and they carry on that excitement in the most terrific way that the fierceness of man has ever devised;—they devour their slaughtered enemies. And yet they feel that this rude warfare may be assisted by the arts of destruction which civilized men employ; and they come to us for the musket and the sword, to invade, or to repel the invader. All these, and many more features of their character, shew an intellectual vigor, which is the root of ultimate civilization. They are not insensible to the arts of civilized life, as the New Hollander is;—or wholly bound in the chain of superstitions which control the efforts of the docile Hindoo, and hold his mind in thralldom. They are neither apathetic as the Turk, who believes that nothing can change the destiny of himself or his nation: self-satisfied as the poor Tartar, who said, "Were I to boast, it would be of that wisdom I have received from God; for, as on the one hand, I yield to none in the conduct of war, so on the other I have my talent in writing, inferior perhaps only to them who inhabit the great cities of Persia or India. Of other nations, unknown to me, I do not speak." The New Zealander knows his own power as a savage; but he also knows that the people of European communities have a much more extensive and durable power, which he is desirous to share. He has his instruments of bone, he asks for instruments of iron; he has his club, but he comes to us for a musket. Baubles he despises. He possesses the rude arts of savage nations in an eminent degree: he can carve elegantly in wood, and he is tattooed with a graceful minuteness which is not devoid of symmetrical elegance. Yet he is not insensible to the value of the imitative arts of Europeans, and he takes delight in our sculpture and our paintings. His own social habits are refined—his articles of furniture are rude.—Yet he adapts himself at once to the usages of the best English society, and displays that ease and self-confidence which are the peculiar marks of individual refinement. He exhibits little contradiction between his original condition of a cannibal at home, and his assumed one of a gentleman here. Add to all this, that he is as capable of friendship as of enmity,—and we shall have no difficulty in perceiving that the New Zealander possesses a character which, at no distant period, may become an example of the rapidity with which the barbarian may be wholly refined, when brought into contact with a nation which neither insults nor oppresses him, and which exhibits to him the influence of a benevolent religion in connexion with the force of practical knowledge.

The sight of European improvements in contrast with their own ignorance, affects them deeply. On such occasions they will burst into tears, and say, "New Zealand no good."

It is customary with this singular people to go through the same ceremony upon meeting their friends, as they do in parting with them. They join their noses together, and remain in that position for half an hour; during which time, they sob and howl in a most doleful manner. Even the sternest chiefs will weep so bitterly, that the mats they wear will be soaked with tears. Yet this people so passionately attached to their friends, eat the flesh of their enemies, and consider it more delicious than any other food.

The captain of the ship Boyd in the year 1809, flogged the son of a New Zealand chief; in consequence of which the whole crew were murdered, except a woman, two children, and a cabin-boy. These were afterwards conveyed to England by Mr Berry, of the ship Edinburgh, who found them out, and saved them at the risk of his own life.

The last he recovered was a girl of two or three years of age, the daughter of a Mr. Broughton, of Port Jackson, whose mother perished. This child was found to be in the possession of one of the chiefs, and although promised, was not brought to him till after a considerable delay," says Mr Berry, "I afterwards had reason to believe proceeded from the endeavors of the natives to deliver it up in as decent a manner as possible. It was tolerably clean, with its hair dressed and ornamented with white feathers, in the fashion of New Zealand. Its only clothing, however, consisted of a linen shirt, which, from the marks upon it, had belonged to the captain. The poor child was greatly emaciated and its skin excoriated all over. When brought to the boat, it cried out in a feeble and complaining tone, 'Mamma, my mamma!' This child was carried to Lima in the City of Edinburgh, ship; and it was not till more than two years after leaving New Zealand that she was restored to her father in New South Wales. Although of so tender an age when the destruction of the Boyd took place, she was found, while in South America, to recollect well the dreadful scenes of which she had been witness. 'I have more than once been present,' says Mr Berry, 'when the cruel but interesting question was put to her, if she recollected what the Zealanders did to her mamma? Her countenance, on such occasions, assumed the appearance of the deepest melancholy; and, without uttering a word, she used to draw her hand across her throat. On further question, she would say with every appearance of the most painful feeling, that they afterwards cut her up, and cooked and ate her like victuals.'

Instead of signing their name to treaties, grants, &c. they make an exact copy of the tattooing upon their faces. This is better than the ancient Russian custom of daubing the whole hand with ink, and then laying it upon the paper.

When well treated they are a very kind and hospitable people. Several Englishmen, who have accidentally been thrown among them, have been tattooed, intermarried with them, and learned to like their mode of life extremely.

From the Recreative Magazine.  
LETTER WRITING.

The following singularly jingling letter is from the pen of Mr. Cowper, the celebrated poet, to the Rev. Mr. Newton, dated July 12, 1781.

My very dear friend,—I am going to send, what, when you have read, you may scratch your head, and say, I suppose, there's nobody knows, whether what I have got, be verse, or not: by the tune and the time, it ought to be rhyme; but if it be, did you ever see, of late, or of yore, such a dirty before?

I have writ charity, not for popularity but as well as I could, in hopes to do good: and if the reviewer should say, "to be sure the gentleman's muse wears methodist shoes, you may know by her pace and talk about grace, that she and her bard have little regard for the taste and fashions, and ruling passions, and boydening play of the modern day; and though she assume a borrowed plume, and now and then wear a tittering air, 'tis only her plan to catch, if she can, and giddy and gay, as they go that way, by a production on a new construction; she has bated her trap, in hopes to snap all that may come with a sugar-plum." His opinion in this will not be amiss: 'tis what I intend my principal end; and if I succeed, and folks should read, till a few are brought to a serious thought I shall think I am paid, for all I have said, and all I have done, though I have run, many a time after rhyme, as far as from hence to the end of my sense, and, by nook or crook, write another book, if I live and am here, another year.

I heard before of a room, with a floor laid upon springs, and such like things, with such art in every part, that when you went in, you was forced to begin a minute pace, with an air and a grace, swimming about, now in and now out, with a deal of state, in a figure of eight, without pipe or string, or any such thing; and now I have writ, in a ryming fit, what will make you dance, and as you advance, will keep you still, tho' against your will, dancing away, alert and gay, till you have come to an end of what I have penn'd; which that you may do ere madam and you are quite worn out

with jiggling about, I take my leave; and here you receive a bow profound, down to the ground, from your humble me—

W. C.

The famous Dr. Clarke, one of the most learned men of his time, was one day amusing himself with some seniors of his own kind and standing, with feats of agility, jumping over chairs and tables, and playing like mere school-boys; some one knocked at the door; Clarke reconnoitred from his study window, and observing that the well known Beau Nash had come to pay him a visit, he called out to his merry companions, "Boys, be serious, here comes a fool."

Fatal Accident.—On Thursday the 12th inst. two boys the one above 16 the other ten years, went into the edge of the woods to shoot squirrels, the elder boy fired at the squirrel within six feet of his gun—the younger boy happened to be about 10 feet beyond the squirrel, unseen by his brother. Two of the shot entered immediately above the heart, and others in various parts of the body—he ran about thirty rods and died immediately. They were sons of Mr. John Brock.

On Wednesday the 6th inst there was a meeting in Northampton, Mass. of persons from that vicinity who intended to emigrate to Illinois. Judging from their appearance and proceedings, says the Hampshire Gazette, they are men of good principles and habits, friends of morality and religion, and worthy descendants of the pilgrim fathers.

In the United States Circuit Court sitting at Boston, Quartus Morgan Webb, clerk in the post office at Northfield Massachusetts, plead guilty to an indictment for taking \$76 from a letter carried by mail. Sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the county gaol at hard labor. He was a graduate of Brown University.

At the last accounts from Algiers, all was quiet. A part of the French fleet was to return to France, to avoid the storms, which are severe on the African coast at the time of the equinox. A division of four frigates, two corvettes, four brigs and smaller vessels, were to remain in the ports of Algiers, Bona and Oran.

COINCIDENCE.—The 28th of July, 1830 corresponds with the 9th of thermidor the year 3; and thus the day of the fall of the Bourbons was the anniversary of the fall of Robespierre.

Georgia gold to the amount of \$250,000 has been received in Augusta, in that state, within the last six months.

ALMANACS

FOR 1831,

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the hundred dozen, or single. Also, the

**Veterinary Surgeon;** or, FARRIER, taught on a new and easy plan,—being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most approved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of diseases—preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered.

Likewise, Writing and Wrapping Paper. ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway Village, Oct. 18. 3w18

Pocket Book Lost.

ON the twentieth day of August last, either in Bethel, or on the road from Bethel to Waterford, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing the following described notes, payable to the subscriber, viz: one note of nineteen dollars and twelve cents, dated Oct. 3, 1829, payable in one year from date signed by William Russell; also one note of the same description signed by William Russell, Jun.; also one note of \$19.37 dated August 4, 1829, payable in ten months from date, signed by Uriah Dresser; also two notes signed by Jeremy Eastman, Jr. one of them for neat stock about \$16.00, the other about four dollars, both dated either in July or August 1829; also one note signed by Moses Hutchins, Jun. of about \$23.00, payable in the present month, to Thomas Watson, with endorsements of about two thirds the amount.—whoever will return said Pocket Book and Notes, or give information so that I can obtain them shall be suitably rewarded; and all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said notes, as they would avoid loss and trouble. JOHN BROWN. Lovell, Sept. 23, 1830. 17 4w

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, at the TAILORING BUSINESS, two GIRLS, who have already learned the trade, to whom Good wages will be given. None need apply unless good workmen. Also, three apprentices to the above business. WM. GAINS. Norway Village, Oct. 30, 1830. 20

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

An Act additional to "an act directing the method of laying out and making provisions for the repair and amendment of Highways."

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That for each County there shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice of Council, five Commissioners of Highways, who shall be inhabitants of such County and shall be commissioned by the Governor and shall hold their offices for four years.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That when a new highway, or common road from town to town, or from place to place shall be required, or when any highway, or common road already laid out and established, may with convenience be turned altered or discontinued, and a petition therefor shall be entered at any term of the Court of Sessions in any County, it shall be the duty of said Court to designate three of said Commissioners to whom such petition shall be committed; and they shall proceed to view the route of the highway mentioned in such petition, if they shall deem such view proper, first giving reasonable notice to all persons and corporations interested, of the time and place of such view.—And if after such view and hearing of the parties, they shall judge the same to be of common convenience and necessity, they or a major part of them, shall have power to lay out alter or discontinue such highway, or any part thereof, and shall also estimate the damages, if any, which any person or corporation may sustain by reason of such highway being laid out, altered or discontinued, and shall make a return of their doings under their hands with an accurate plan or description of the highway so laid out, altered and discontinued to the Court of Sessions, next after such service shall have been performed, and it shall be the duty of said Court to order such return to be recorded. And every road so laid out, returned and recorded, shall be afterwards known as a public highway.—And any person or body corporate, aggrieved by the doings of said Commissioners in estimating damages, may have the same remedies and processes as are provided by the act to which this is additional, in the same way and manner as if this Act had not been passed.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That for all services done by virtue of this Act, said Commissioners shall receive at the rate of three dollars per day, to be paid out of the County Treasury: Provided however, That when said Commissioners shall decide against the prayer of any petition, the petitioners shall pay them at the same rate for all services rendered by them in relation thereto; and said Commissioners shall have a right of action against, and may recover of all or any one of such petitioners the sums due to them respectively, if they shall neglect or refuse to pay the same.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Commissioners in the return they shall make of their proceedings in laying out, or altering any highway to give the owner of the land over which said way may be laid out, a reasonable time to take off all the wood, timber and trees, except such as may be wanted by the surveyors, or other persons appointed to make such road, for the purpose of making the same; and also to fix the time, not exceeding three years, within which such sum or sums of money, as shall be assessed in damages to the owners of land over which any high way shall be paid out of the County Treasury, and also to fix the time not exceeding three years, within which any highway may be laid, shall open and make the same.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of April next, and that all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and hereby are, from and after that time repealed. Provided however, That all petitions, for new highways or discontinuance of highways and all matters and things relating to the laying out or discontinuing highways, now pending in the several Courts of Sessions, shall have day, be proceeded in, determined upon and finished by said Courts in the same manner as if this Act had not passed.

IN SENATE, 12th March, 1830. This Bill having had two several readings, was referred to the next Legislature, and it was further ordered that it be printed three weeks successively in the State Paper, and in one other paper in each County of the State, the last publication to be made at least sixty days before the meeting of the next Legislature.

Sent down for concurrence. JOSHUA HALL, President. House of Representatives, March 13, 1830. Read and concurred. DANIEL GOODENOW, Speaker.

Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity, that he has erected and put in operation, at the centre of this town, a CLOTHING MILL, and will dress all cloth committed to him according to his best abilities. JOHN MARCH. Norway, Sept. 20, 1830. 14 3w

NEW STORE.

AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, HARD WARE, & CUTLERY.—COMPRISING an assortment of Locks, Latches, Screws, BRASS FIRE SETTS, Tea Trays, Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots, Knives and Forks, HOLLOW WARE, Hemp Shoe Thread, Lards, NAILS, Shovels, Carpenters' Tools,

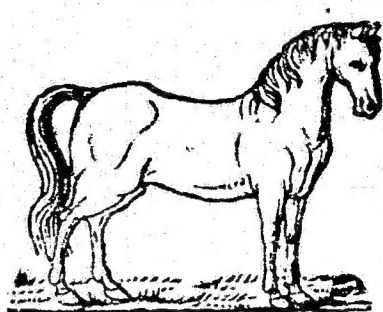
STOVES;

together with every description of C. C. enamel, and edged Crockery; B. P. dining and Tea Setts; Plains, Cut and Pressed GLASS: Vases, Decanters, Dishes, &c.: elegant patterns of gold and edge and printed China, Assorted CRATES, &c. just opened and for sale wholesale and retail at great bargains, by

GEORGE ROPES, Middle-Street, Portland.

CASH and a high price given for BRISTLES. Oct. 12, 1830. 17 8w

STRAY HORSE.

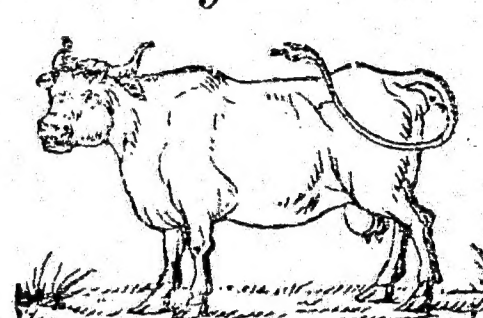


TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 20th instant, a Brown HORSE, about 4 or 5 years old with a little white above the hoofs of the hind feet. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN CALDWELL.

South Paris, Oct. 28, 1830. 20

Stray Steer.



STRAYED from the subscriber about the middle of July, a Brindle one year old STEER, with stagish horns of a small size. Whoever will return the said Steer to the subscriber, or give information so that he may be obtained, shall be suitably rewarded.

ADAM BRADBURY.

Norway, Oct. 30, 1830. 20

NOTICE.



CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 14th instant, a two year old BULL, with a white spot on his left thigh and the tail. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DANIEL THOMPSON.

Paris, Oct. 25, 1830. 3w19

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

YARN,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, CROCKERY, HAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's COPS, Travelling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND. 15

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.

Portland, March, 1830. 45tf

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GOODNOW & PHELPS, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

WILLIAM E. GOODNOW.

WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

All debts due to the above firm, from April 13, 1829, to this date, are to be paid to the subscriber, to whom all creditors are to present their accounts. W. P. PHELPS. Observer Office, Norway, Oct. 4, 1830.

The OXFORD OBSERVER will hereafter be published by W. E. Goodnow, who has become the proprietor.

WANTED,

BY Mrs. B. W. Goodnow, two Young Ladies, as Apprentices to the MILLINERY & MANUFACTURING Business. Norway Village, Oct. 18.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

All LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.